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PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS
OF
THE KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
FOR THE YEAR 1864.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, held in the Society's Apartments,
William-street, Kilkenny, on Wednesday, January the 13th
(by adjournment from the 6th), 1864.

E. R. ROWLAND, Esq., in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected :—

The Rev. W. Maziere Brady, D. D., Kanturk: proposed by
the Rev. James Graves.

The Rev. Joseph Moore, St. George's Cathedral, London:
proposed by the Rev. Philip Moore, P. P.

John Sinnott, Esq., T. C., Wexford; and J. M'Cann, Esq.,
Monk-street, Wexford: proposed by Andrew Wilson, Esq.

John James Kirby, Esq., Barrister-at-law, 10, Lower Fitz-
william-street, Dublin: proposed by Charles H. Foot, Esq.

Lieut.-Col. A. H. L. Fox, Grenadier Guards, Montenotte,
Cork: proposed by Thomas Hewitt, Esq.

The Right Hon. Lord Bellew, Barmeath, Dunleer; and Wm.
Loftie, Esq., 31, North Frederick-street, Dublin: proposed by the
Rev. G. H. Reade.

The Library, Queen's College, Belfast: proposed by Professor
Hodges.

The Rev. William Purcell, R. C. C., 87, Marlborough-street,
Dublin: proposed by the Rev. John O'Hanlon, R. C. C.

The Report of the Committee for the year 1863 was read by the Honorary Secretary, as follows :—

“Your Committee feel great satisfaction at being enabled again to come before the Members with the assurance that the Society is still full of vigour. It has now arrived at the termination of its fifteenth year; but, with advancing age, shows no symptoms of decay. The roll of Members not in arrear numbers 629; 63 new names have been added to the list during the year 1863; the losses by deaths, resignations, or who have been removed for defalcation, amount to 42, showing the net increase in the year to have been 21.

“Amongst those removed by death, your Committee mention with regret the name of the Rev. James Mease. Mr. Mease was one of the original Members of the Society, and had given it his warm and untiring support. As Local Secretary for the Freshford district, he was sedulous in reporting every archæological discovery; and he contributed many Papers to the ‘Journal.’ The Society at large, and much more his personal friends, may well regret his loss.

“A reference to the accounts of the Treasurer for the year 1862 will show that the advantages which were expected to flow from the formation of a special Illustration Fund have been realized. The claims of the Society’s printer, extending over six months of 1861 and the entire of 1862, were settled by the 31st December of the latter year—the *annual* income having for the first time covered all claims, except that for the printing of the May Number, 1859,¹ leaving a small, but *bonâ fide*, balance to be carried to the credit of the Society for the year 1863. Your Committee earnestly hope that the evident good result of the formation of this fund will move those, who have already contributed, to maintain their increased subscriptions, and also be a means of inducing others, who have hitherto held back, to give their aid. It is hoped that the marked improvement of the illustrations of the ‘Journal’ may have afforded satisfaction to the Members. Your Committee would especially point to the numerous woodcuts of the Dineley Tour, to the admirable engravings of the Brunswick Casket, of the Stone Box found in the ancient interment at Dromiskin, and to that of the very curious Stone Mould for casting Celts found in the county of Kilkenny. The contents of the fourth Volume, now concluded, have also well sustained the reputation already earned by the Society’s ‘Journal’—a reputation evidenced by the fact that the trade value of a complete set of the two series, when appearing in booksellers’ catalogues, is nearly double the original cost to the Members.

“Although the project for establishing a separate fund for the support of the Society’s Museum and Library has not yet been carried into execution, your Committee recommend that it should not be abandoned without a trial, as it is most important that these institutions should be placed on a more permanent foundation than that on which they at present rest.”

It was resolved that the Report of the Committee be adopted and printed.

¹ The cost of this Number was, strange to say, accidentally omitted by the Society’s printer, when sending in his bill

for 1859. It was settled in 1863, and will come into the Treasurer’s Account for that year.

It was resolved that the Officers and Committee of the past year be re-elected, substituting, as Member of Committee, Robert Malcomson, Esq., of Carlow, for the Very Rev. the Dean of Leighlin. This change was rendered necessary by the appointment of the Very Rev. Dr. Lyster to the Deanery of Ontario, in Canada.

The Treasurer's Account for the year 1862 was laid before the Meeting by the Auditors as follows:—

CHARGE.		£	s.	d.
1862.				
Jan. 1.	To balance in Treasurer's hands (see p. 182, <i>supra</i>), ...	49	2	9½
Dec. 31.	To Members' Subscriptions, including £49 18s., Special Subscriptions to Illustration Fund,	261	6	0
	„ Subscriptions to "Annual,"	2	0	0
	„ Cash received for "Journal" sold to Members,	5	4	9
	„ Rent of land at Jerpoint, ...	1	0	0
		£318 13 6½		

DISCHARGE.		£	s.	d.
1862.				
Dec. 31.	By postage of "Journal,"	15	18	8
	„ „ circulars and correspondence, . .	7	12	10
	„ Illustrations of "Journal,"	33	14	6
	„ Printing, paper, and binding of "Journal" for July and October, 1861, and the entire of 1862, ...	165	4	7
	„ General printing and stationery, ...	12	2	5
	„ Indexing Vol. IV., ...	3	0	0
	„ Roomkeeper, 10s.; commission to agents, 8s.,	0	18	0
	„ Postages, and other petty expenses, as per Mr. Gill's bill, ...	5	16	9
	„ Petty expenses, as per Treasurer's account, .	7	5	2
	„ Carriage of parcels, ...	1	8	9
	„ Subscription to the O'Donovan Fund, . .	5	0	0
	„ Books purchased, including scarce parts of "Journal,"	11	10	9
	„ Rent and caretaker of Jerpoint Abbey, . .	2	0	0
	„ Rent and Assurance of Museum, ...	14	15	0
	„ Transcribing documents, ...	4	15	9
	„ Balance in Treasurer's hands, ...	27	10	4½
		£318 13 6½		

Having examined the above Account with the vouchers, we find it correct, and that there is a balance of £27 10s. 4½d. in the hands of the Treasurer.

J. G. ROBERTSON, }
P. A. AYLWARD, } Auditors.

The following presentations were received, and thanks voted to the donors:—

By the Author: “The Life of St. Dymphna, Virgin and Martyr,” by the Rev. John O’Hanlon.

By the Numismatic Society: “The Numismatic Chronicle,” new series, No. 11.

By the Publisher: “The Gentleman’s Magazine” for November and December, 1863, and January, 1864.

By the Publisher: “The Builder,” Nos. 1081–1093, inclusive.

By Robert Day, Jun., Esq., Cork: lithograph of a figure which had probably been attached to an ancient Irish shrine, said to have been found at Clonmacnoise in January, 1861; also of a Masonic Emblem, representing a level, in white metal set with crystals, found in the county of Tyrone in 1863. The originals were in Mr. Day’s collection.

By Mr. Robertson, on the part of Henry T. Vickers, Esq., of Dublin: two very beautiful photographs, prepared for the stereoscope, of the Hiberno-Romanesque doorway of Ullard Church, and of the ancient megalithic cross of Ullard, situate on Sir W. M’Kenny’s property in the county of Kilkenny—the photographs taken by Mr. Vickers himself.

By Mr. Kyran Molloy, of Clonmacnoise: rubbings which he had specially taken for the Society of an ancient inscription round one of the windows of Clontuskert Abbey, county of Galway.

Mr. Graves, in expressing his sense of the services rendered by Mr. Molloy in making this and other rubbings for the Society, said that, so far as he could decipher the rubbing, it read—

Mathew’ : dei : gra : eps : clonfertenc’ [.]
 An : do : m° : cccc° : lxxi° :

Mathew Macraih is said by Ware to have been Bishop of Clonfert in 1482, and to have died in 1507. This inscription would seem to prove that he filled that see eleven years earlier, which is quite possible, as 1469 is the last date ascertained in the episcopacy of his predecessor, Cornelius O’Cunlis.

By Mr. William Purcell, of the Orchard, Flood-street, Kilkenny, through Mr. Prim: a silver seal, of the seventeenth, or early part of the eighteenth century, dug up in Kilkenny. It bore an escutcheon of arms. The shield was charged with three helmets; the crest, a hand and sword issuing from a coronet; the supporters, two lions rampant-regardant; the motto, *Pro Deo, Rege, et Patria*. Mr. Prim said that from the coronet and supporters it would appear to have been the seal of some nobleman, whom, however, he had not been able to identify. Perhaps some other Members of the Society might be able to throw light on the subject.

By Mr. Bettsworth Lawless, Kilkenny : a plain bronze finger ring, turned up at Loughboy, near this city.

By Mr. James Coyle, Kilkenny : a St. Patrick halfpenny, in good preservation.

Mr. Graves read a letter from Captain Edward Hoare, of Cork, at present sojourning in London—a frequent contributor to the Society's Proceedings—making a suggestion that the Society should form a photographic album, in which all the Members who might think fit to do so could register their photographs, or *cartes de visite*. Captain Hoare observed :—

“In making this suggestion to you, I am not bringing forward anything novel or strange, as many societies in London, and elsewhere, have long since established a volume for that purpose ; and I can see no reason why the Kilkenny Archæological Society should be inferior to them, or behind them, in any respect whatever. At the present day, engravings, miniatures, and even woodcut portraits, of the past generations, and of those who have lived in bygone times, are eagerly sought after, and purchased at almost fabulous prices. We know not what is yet in the womb of time, or what a few short coming years may bring forth. Perhaps the young man who is yet a novice, and unknown, may turn out a hero, a statesman, or celebrated in whatever line or walk of life his talents may have directed him, or his circumstances controlled—perhaps he may be a Member of our Society, and therefore the more imperatively we should establish a register, of which we know not, and hardly can conceive, how great the effects may prove—perhaps future generations, in turning over the pages of the ‘Journals’ of the Society, may see the names of their ancestors registered therein, and gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of thus beholding the lineaments of those who have preceded them ; and perhaps, in becoming Members of the Society, follow the examples of those who departed, we hope, to a better world, yet here live again. I would therefore earnestly urge on the Society the adoption of this volume ; and, should it be approved, I shall be one of the first to forward my own *carte de visite* and autograph for registry therein.”

The Chairman was inclined to look favourably on Captain Hoare's proposition ; but suggested that no action should be taken on it till next meeting, so as that the feeling of the Members generally might be elicited in the mean time. What he was apprehensive of was, that anything like a good collection of photographs of the Members could never be formed without making a special application to each, which would involve much expense in postage, and labour to the Secretaries. However, if it could be accomplished otherwise, he thought the idea a very good one.

Mr. Graves suggested that, if the proposition were adopted, each Member, besides sending his *carte de visite*, ought to send a small sum—say a shilling—towards the expense of the album, &c.

The suggestions of the Chairman and of Mr. Graves were adopted.

Mr. A. G. 'Geoghegan forwarded photographs of three pages of a most interesting manuscript copy of the Bible, accompanied by the following Paper :—

“ Having been permitted, through the kindness of the Right Rev. Dr. Kelly, to inspect an ancient manuscript in his possession, I was much interested to find on its second folio a memorandum purporting, as far as I could imperfectly translate it, to furnish information, not only as to the original owner of the manuscript, but also to supply testamentary directions for its disposal after the death of the writer. On forwarding a photograph of this particular page to our Secretary, the Rev. J. Graves, he considered it to be so striking, that he transmitted the photograph to Dr. Reeves, of Armagh, who at once understood, and supplied a translation of, the colophon in question.

“ Dr. Reeves, being much taken with the beauty of the manuscript as it appeared in the photograph, was anxious to make a personal examination of its folios, offering to give any guarantee that might be required for their safety while in his possession. On communicating this request to Dr. Kelly, with a courtesy and a frank confidence which I am sure every Member of the Society will appreciate, he had the book placed in my hands to forward to Armagh, adding that ‘ the character of Dr. Reeves was too well known to require any guarantee ; that he was quite welcome both to examine the manuscript, and to retain it as long as he might consider necessary.’

“ I accordingly forwarded the manuscript to Dr. Reeves. Of the careful and minute investigation it received at his hands the Society can judge by the following description of the MS., which he has appropriately named the ‘ Codex Derensis :’—

“ ‘ The manuscript contains the whole of the Bible, with a general prologue prefixed to the entire, and special prologues before each book. The leaves wanting at the beginning are a portion of the general prologue ; and Genesis commences on the *verso* of the second leaf. At the end are brief interpretations of Hebrew names, followed by the Capitula, or short tables of contents of the Gospels, with interlinear references.

“ ‘ All the marginal notes are corrections, or explanations of the sacred text, with the exception of two or three scribblings in a comparatively modern hand.

“ ‘ About two leaves are wanting at the commencement. As the MS. at present stands, it commences at the words “ rusticus, et ruborum mora distinguens, paucis verbis explicari non potest,” in St. Jerom’s Prologus Galeatus.

“ ‘ Fol. 2 *aa*. Prologus Pentateuchi of S. Jerom, “ Desiderii mei desideratas accepi,” &c.

“ ‘ At foot of this page is the following memorandum, the contractions of which are here lengthened :—

“ ‘ Hunc librum legavit M. Petrus Parys domino Johanni Spenser. Quem relinquet post mortem ejus Magistro aut Bacallario Artium, aut honesto Sacerdoti seculari de terra Hibernie predicatori, aut disposito ad predicandum. Et recipiens eundem distribuet post ejusdem receptionem

pauperibus iii. s. iiij. d. atque orabit pro anima dicti Petri. Et sub hiis condicionibus transibit ab uno seculari sacerdote ad alterum¹."

"Fol. 2 *b*, col. 1. Along entire left margin is a large illuminated letter I, on blue ground, of very exquisite design, but rather rubbed, having seven oval quatrefoil bordered compartments, in descending succession, in each of which is a beautifully minute and elegant ecclesiastical figure, the colours employed being blue and red. At foot of the letter is a representation of the crucifixion, with SS. John and Mary at either side of the cross.

"It is to be observed that throughout the MS. the headings of the books are in old English letter, blue and red alternately, the initial titles of the books are in rubric, and the numeration of the chapters for the most part in the space left blank by the termination of the preceding chapter.

"The tenor of each chapter is unbroken from the beginning to its end.

"Between Gen. xxvii., end of v. 9, and cap. xxxi. v. 6, "totis viribus meis," a leaf is wanting.

"Fol. 22 <i>aa</i> .	Exodus	to fol. 39 <i>ab</i> .
Fol. 39 <i>ab</i> .	Leviticus	to fol. 51 <i>ba</i> , line 2.
Fol. 51 <i>ba</i> .	Numeri	to fol. 68 <i>aa</i> .
Fol. 68 <i>aa</i> .	Deuteronom.	to fol. 83 <i>aa</i> .
Fol. 83 <i>aa</i> .	Josue	to fol. 93 <i>ab</i> .
Fol. 93 <i>ab</i> .	Judicum li ⁵ .	to fol. 104 <i>aa</i> .
Fol. 104 <i>aa</i> .	Ruth	to fol. 105 <i>ba</i> .
Fol. 105 <i>ba</i> .	Prologus to Regum Libri	to fol. 106 <i>ab</i> .
Fol. 106 <i>ab</i> .	Regum, liber 1,	to fol. 121 <i>ab</i> .
Fol. 121 <i>ab</i> .	Regum, liber 2,	to fol. 133 <i>ba</i> ,
Fol. 133 <i>ba</i> .	Regum, liber 3,	to fol. 148 <i>aa</i> .
Fol. 148 <i>aa</i> .	Regum, liber 4,	to fol. 161 <i>ba</i> .
Fol. 161 <i>ba</i> .	Prologus to Paralipom.	to fol. 162 <i>aa</i> .
Fol. 162 <i>aa</i> .	Paralipom., lib. 1,	to fol. 174 <i>ab</i> .

"On fol. 165 *ab*, margin, is written: "hic liber est meus testis mihi est deus si quis mihi non credit."

"Fol. 174 <i>ab</i> .	Prologus to Paralipom. 2.	
Fol. 174 <i>ab</i> .	Paralipom., lib. 2,	to fol. 190 <i>ba</i> .
Fol. 190 <i>ba</i> .	Prologus to Esdreas	to fol. 191 <i>aa</i> .
Fol. 191 <i>aa</i> .	Esdreas	to fol. 195 <i>ab</i> .
Fol. 195 <i>ab</i> .	Liber Neemie	to fol. 201 <i>ab</i> .
Fol. 201 <i>ab</i> .	Lib. Esdree, 2	to fol. 207 <i>bb</i> .
Fol. 207 <i>bb</i> .	Prologus to Thobias	
Fol. 207 <i>bb</i> .	Liber Thobie	to fol. 212 <i>aa</i> .
Fol. 212 <i>aa</i> .	Prologus to Judith	to fol. 212 <i>ab</i> .
Fol. 212 <i>ab</i> .	Judith	to fol. 217 <i>bb</i> .

¹ Master Peter Parys bequeathed this book to Dominus John Spenser, who is to leave it at his death to a Master or Bachelor of Arts, or a respectable secular priest of the land of Ireland, either Preacher, or disposed to preach, and the

recipient of the same is to distribute to the poor after its receipt three shillings and four pence, and is to pray for the soul of the said Peter, and subject to these conditions is to pass from one secular priest to another.

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| Fol. 217 <i>bb</i> . | Prologus to Hester | to fol. 218 <i>aa</i> . |
| Fol. 218 <i>aa</i> . | Liber Hester | to fol. 223 <i>ab</i> . |
| Fol. 223 <i>ab</i> . | Prologus in Job | to fol. 223 <i>bb</i> . |
| Fol. 223 <i>bb</i> . | Alius Prologus. | |
| Fol. 224 <i>aa</i> . | Liber Job | to fol. 233 <i>bb</i> . |
- “A chasm from Psalm i. to Psalm ix. 11, “tuum quoniam non dereliquisti,” &c.
- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| “Fol. 234 <i>aa</i> . | Parabolæ | to fol. 242 <i>ab</i> . |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------------|
- “The first leaf is glossed largely in rubric. The close of the last chapter (xxx.) is divided in rubric under the letters of the Hebrew alphabet, seriatim.
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| “Fol. 242 <i>ab</i> . | Prologus to Ecclesiastes | to fol. 242 <i>ba</i> . |
| Fol. 242 <i>ba</i> . | Ecclesiastes | to fol. 245 <i>bb</i> . |
| Fol. 245 <i>bb</i> . | Cantica Canticorum | to fol. 247. |
| Fol. 247 <i>ba</i> . | Sapientia | to fol. 253 <i>aa</i> . |
- “Leaf wanting, from Sap. xvii. 1 “propter” to xix. 13, “Antefacta erant argumentis.”
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|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| “Fol. 253 <i>aa</i> . | Prologus Jesus filii Sirach | to fol. 253 <i>ab</i> . |
| Fol. 253 <i>ab</i> . | Ecclesiasticus | to fol. 270 <i>bb</i> . |
| Fol. 270 <i>bb</i> . | Prologus in Esaiam | to fol. 271 <i>aa</i> . |
| Fol. 271 <i>aa</i> . | Liber Ysaie | to fol. 290 <i>bb</i> . |
- “Leaf wanting, cap. xx. 2, “in tempore illo,” to cap. xxiii. 18, “habitaverunt coram.” Leaf wanting from Isai. lxvi. 19, “ponam in eis signum,” to Jeremiah, ii. 16, “sunt domus istius.”
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|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| “Fol. 291 <i>aa</i> . | Hieremias | to fol. 314 <i>aa</i> . |
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- “At fol. 304 *a*, opposite Jerem. xxxiii., is written along the margin, “Iste est liber unius scholaris qui vocatur Seneca Trenlanus.”
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|-----------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| “Fol. 314 <i>aa</i> . | Lamentatio | to fol. 316 <i>aa</i> . |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------------------|
- “All the verses arranged under the letters of the Hebrew alphabet.
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|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| “Fol. 316 <i>aa</i> . | Oratio Jeremiæ | to fol. 316 <i>ab</i> . |
| Fol. 316 <i>ab</i> . | Prologus to Baruch. | |
| Fol. 316 <i>ab</i> . | Baruch | to fol. 319 <i>ab</i> . |
| Fol. 319 <i>ab</i> . | Prologus to Ezekiel. | |
| Fol. 319 <i>ab</i> . | Ezekiel | to fol. 341 <i>ab</i> . |
| Fol. 341 <i>ab</i> . | Prologus to Daniel | to fol. 342 <i>aa</i> . |
| Fol. 342 <i>aa</i> . | Liber Danielis | to fol. 349 <i>ab</i> . |
| Fol. 349 <i>ab</i> . | Supplement from lxx. | to fol. 350 <i>bb</i> . |
| Fol. 350 <i>bb</i> . | Prologus xii. prophetarum | to fol. 351 <i>aa</i> . |
| Fol. 351 <i>aa</i> . | Osee | to fol. 353 <i>aa</i> . |
| Fol. 353 <i>aa</i> . | Prologus to Johel | to fol. 353 <i>ab</i> . |
| Fol. 353 <i>ab</i> . | Alius Prologus. | |
| Fol. 353 <i>ab</i> . | Johel | to fol. 354 <i>ba</i> . |
| Fol. 354 <i>ba</i> . | Prologus to Amos. | |
| Fol. 354 <i>ba</i> . | Alius Prologus | to fol. 354 <i>bb</i> . |
| Fol. 354 <i>bb</i> . | Tertius Prologus | to fol. 355 <i>aa</i> . |
| Fol. 355 <i>aa</i> . | Amos | to fol. 357 <i>ab</i> . |
| Fol. 357 <i>ab</i> . | Prologus Abdie | to fol. 357 <i>ba</i> . |
| Fol. 357 <i>ba</i> . | Abdias | to fol. 357 <i>bb</i> . |
| Fol. 357 <i>bb</i> . | Prologus to Jonah | to fol. 358 <i>aa</i> . |
| Fol. 358 <i>aa</i> . | Alius Prologus. | |

Fol. 358 <i>ab</i> .	Liber Jonæ	to fol. 359 <i>aa</i> .
Fol. 359 <i>aa</i> .	Prologus to Micheas.	
Fol. 359 <i>aa</i> .	Micheas	to fol. 360 <i>bb</i> .
Fol. 360 <i>bb</i> .	Prologus to Naum	to fol. 361 <i>aa</i> .
Fol. 361 <i>aa</i> .	Naum	to fol. 361 <i>bb</i> .
Fol. 361 <i>bb</i> .	Prologus to Abacuch	to fol. 362 <i>ba</i> .
Fol. 362 <i>aa</i> .	Abacuch	to fol. 363 <i>ab</i> .
Fol. 363 <i>ab</i> .	Prologus to Sophonias	to fol. 363 <i>ba</i> .
Fol. 363 <i>ba</i> .	Alius Prologus.	
Fol. 363 <i>ba</i> .	Sophonias.	to fol. 364 <i>ba</i> .
Fol. 364 <i>ba</i> .	Prologus to Aggeus	to fol. 364 <i>bb</i> .
Fol. 364 <i>bb</i> .	Liber Aggei	to fol. 365 <i>ba</i> .
Fol. 365 <i>ba</i> .	Prologus to Zacharias	to fol. 365 <i>bb</i> .
Fol. 365 <i>bb</i> .	Zacharias	to fol. 369 <i>ab</i> .
Fol. 369 <i>ab</i> .	Prologus to Malachias	to fol. 369 <i>ba</i> .
Fol. 369 <i>ba</i> .	Malachias	to fol. 370 <i>bb</i> .
Fol. 370 <i>bb</i> .	Prologus to Machabei	to fol. 371 <i>aa</i> .
Fol. 371 <i>aa</i> .	Secundus Prologus	to fol. 371 <i>ab</i> .
Fol. 371 <i>ab</i> .	Argumentum.	
Fol. 371 <i>ab</i> .	1 Macchabei	to fol. 385 <i>bb</i> .
““ Opposite 1 Mac. ii. is, in blue ink, “ Patrius scire est verus.”		
““ Fol. 385 <i>bb</i> .	2 Macchabei	to fol. 395 <i>bb</i> .
Fol. 395 <i>bb</i> .	Prologus to S. Matthew,	to fol. 396 <i>aa</i> .
Fol. 396 <i>aa</i> .	Alius Prologus	to fol. 396 <i>ab</i> .
Fol. 396 <i>ab</i> .	S. Mattheus	to fol. 410 <i>ba</i> .
““ At foot of 1st page of S. Matthew is a duplicate of the memorandum written at foot of Genesis 1.		
““ Fol. 410 <i>ba</i> .	Prologus in S. Marcum	to fol. 410 <i>bb</i> .
Fol. 410 <i>bb</i> .	S. Marcus	to fol. 420 <i>aa</i> .
Fol. 420 <i>aa</i> .	Prologus in S. Lucani	to fol. 420 <i>ab</i> .
Fol. 420 <i>ab</i> .	Alius Prologus.	
Fol. 420 <i>ab</i> .	S. Lucas	to fol. 435 <i>ba</i> .
““ Opposite Luke, xii. verso, along outer margin is written with blue ink, in an Irish hand of the last century :—		
““ Ὁ θεὸς ἡμῶν βαθεαταὶ ἀνὰ βιβλία πλεὶς τοῦ ἱερουβαὶ ἀπὸ ἀ λειτῖο πο ρυμ τοῦ ἡτορ, ἀγὺρ ἀ λυπαρ ἐρυμν ἐυμυρῖ.”		
““ Fol. 435 <i>ba</i> .	Prologus in S. Johannem	to fol. 435 <i>bb</i> .
Fol. 435 <i>bb</i> .	S. Johannes	to fol. 447 <i>ab</i> .
Fol. 447 <i>ab</i> .	Prologus in Epist. ad Romanos.	
Fol. 447 <i>ab</i> .	Epistola ad Romanos	to fol. 452 <i>ba</i> .
Fol. 452 <i>ba</i> .	Prologus to 1 Cor.	to fol. 452 <i>bb</i> .
Fol. 452 <i>bb</i> .	1 Corinth.	to fol. 458 <i>aa</i> .
Fol. 458 <i>aa</i> .	Prologus to 2 Cor.	
Fol. 458 <i>aa</i> .	2 Corinth.	to fol. 460 <i>bb</i> .

¹ O] great God, it was difficult to write the whole Bible in such a style of letter, and in so small and compact a book.

“Leaf wanting from 2 Cor. xi. 18, “Ego gloriabor” to Gal. i. 19, “Domini.”

“Fol. 461 *aa*. Galat. to fol. 461 *bb*.

“Some leaves wanting from Gal. iv. 30, “non enim heres,” to 1 Thessal. i. 7, “Macedonia et in Achaia.”

“Fol. 462 *aa*. 1 Thess. to fol. 463 *aa*.

Fol. 463 *aa*. Prologus to 2 Thess.

Fol. 463 *aa*. 2 Thessal. to fol. 463 *ba*.

Fol. 463 *ba*. Prologus in 1 Tim.

Fol. 463 *ba*. 1 Timoth. to fol. 465 *aa*.

Fol. 465 *aa*. Prologus in 2 Tim.

Fol. 465 *aa*. 2 Timoth. to fol. 466 *aa*.

Fol. 466 *aa*. Prologus in Titum.

Fol. 466 *ab*. Titus to fol. 466 *bb*.

Fol. 466 *bb*. Prologus to Philemon.

Fol. 466 *bb*. Philemon.

“Leaf 467, two-thirds torn off, and the following leaf wanting, Heb. vii. 23, “permanere,” leaf 468 *aa* to xii. 22, “nullum angelorum,” 469 *bb*.

“Fol. 570 *aa*. Acta Apostolorum to fol. 484 *aa*.

“Leaf wanting, Acts begins at cap. ii. 5, “si ex omni natione.”

“Fol. 484 *ab*. Prologus in Epistolas Canonicas.

Fol. 484 *ab*. Epistola Jacobi to fol. 484 *bb*.

“Leaf wanting from James, ii. 19, “Tu,” to 1 Pet. i. 9, “rem fide vestrae.”

“Fol. 485 *aa*. 1 Petrus to fol. 486 *ab*.

Fol. 486 *ab*. 2 Petrus to fol. 487 *ab*.

Fol. 487 *ab*. 1 Johan. to fol. 488 *ba*.

Fol. 488 *bb*. 2 Johan.

Fol. 488 *bb*. 3 Johan. to fol. 489 *aa*.

Fol. 489 *aa*. Judæ Epist. to fol. 489 *ba*.

Fol. 489 *ba*. Prologus in Apocalyps. to fol. 490 *aa*.

Fol. 490 *aa*. Apocalipsis to fol. 496 *bb*.

Fol. 497 *aa*. Interpretacio Hebraicorum
nominum to fol. 524 *bb*.

Fol. 525 *aa*. Table of Epistles and Gospels
for Sundays and Festivals to fol. 531 *ab*.

Fol. 531 *b*. Capitula Quatuor Evangelo-
rum to fol. 533 *b*.

“MS. deficient after Capitula of March xiv.

“The membrane of the MS. is not vellum, but some internal tegument; or the skin of some animal smaller and more delicate than the calf.

“There are marginal glosses, or corrections, and some few so minute as to be scarcely deciphered by the naked eye.

“The MS. is plainly not Irish, probably French, and written circ. 1350. The memorandums are of about the year 1400, and the “terra Hibernie” mentioned in them is the only expression in the book to connect it with Ireland, until the comparatively modern bit of Irish scribbling

along the margin of one page, and this scrap on the inside of the second cover—

“‘beannaíct ceapt agur gácl ceill ag mórú mórú!’”

“To the foregoing masterly examination and description of the MS. which Dr. Reeves has appropriately named ‘The Codex Derensis, or Book of Derry,’ it is unnecessary for me to add a single word beyond supplying a few explanatory remarks on what may be termed the mechanical portion of the work.

“It is bound as a book, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The outside covers are wood, showing evident signs of decay, and bearing indentations where metallic clasps had originally been inserted. From the size of the MS., it may have been attached to the girdle by a chain. It contains 536 leaves, closely written; the last 39 are the interpretations of the Hebrew names, and the Capitula mentioned by Dr. Reeves. The leaves are of a more delicate material than vellum, probably kid skin, and, unlike the generality of Irish MSS., are soft, smooth, and flexible as the finest note paper.

“The penmanship is admirable, and throughout is neatly and beautifully executed—so much so as to require the aid of a magnifying glass to convince the reader that it is hand-scribed, and not impressed by type. The opinion of Dr. Reeves is conclusive as to its age, namely, about the year 1350, making the MS. upwards of 500 years old; and the most interesting memorandum alluded to half a century later, identifying it with Ireland for upwards of 400 years.

“The ornamentation is delicate and graceful, and totally devoid of any tendency to the florid style. The artist’s skill is chiefly employed on the initial letters, the eccentric elongation of which is curiously varied. The illuminated letter on the first page, with its series of pictures as pointed out by Dr. Reeves, is of especial beauty and interest. The colours used in the ornamental designs of the MS. are blue, pale green, and bright red. The ink of the corpus of the manuscript is jet black, and has preserved its tint to a surprising degree.

“In the latter portion of the work, the transcriber has extensively used vermilion with (I think) an inferior effect. The vermilion has spread in surface, so that the letters written with it want that delicate and exact finishing so apparent in the letters formed with the black ink. In this part of the work, also, the marks of the metallic pen or stylus used for dividing the columns and ruling the lines are very perceptible, and I am inclined to assign this portion to a different and inferior artist.

“This manuscript, interesting in itself as a rare specimen of mediæval calligraphy, becomes invested with additional value from the fact that it was given to Dr. Kelly, by a priest of his diocese, on his death bed. I am happy to add that Dr. Kelly, always granting a courteous permission for the inspection of its pages, has taken proper care for its preservation, the manuscript being kept in an artistic case made expressly for it.”

Mr. Alexander Nesbitt sent the following observations on Pro-

¹ A right blessing and every good sense be with myself, myself.

fessor Stephens' reading of the Runic inscription on the Casket preserved in the Museum at Brunswick :—

“Objects on which inscriptions in Runic characters are associated with ornaments of the same character as that which is almost peculiar to ancient Irish art are of very rare occurrence. They, it is certain, belong to a period the history of which is very obscure, and it is therefore very desirable that such examples as are to be found should be carefully studied, so as to enable us to draw from them as correct conclusions as may be possible. A few observations, which may, I hope, do something to at least clear the way towards the elucidation of the history of the casket in the museum at Brunswick, which is the subject of a paper by Mr. George Stephens, in the ‘Journal’ of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society, Vol. iv. p. 267, will therefore, I hope, not be considered superfluous.

“Being at Brunswick in the year 1854, I saw this casket; and by the kind permission of Geheime Hofrath Eigner, I made impressions from it in gutta percha, from which I had electrotypes made.

“From these electrotypes I made a copy of the inscription, and gave it to the late John Mitchell Kemble. I have now before me a copy of the runes made by him from my copy, with his reading of them. As this agrees with the engraving in the ‘Journal,’—which, with the exception of one trifling inaccuracy, is quite correct—I am at a loss to understand how it can happen that, as Mr. Stephens states, ‘Mr. Kemble’s transcript was far from correct.’

“I am led to suppose that, as Mr. Stephens, a few lines above, speaks of ‘Mr. J. M. Kemble’s own copy of the bottom plate, size of the original,’ what he has seen is really a drawing made either from the original or from my electrotpe, and not done by Mr. Kemble at all.

“I am also inclined to doubt whether the memorandum attributed to Mr. Kemble by Mr. Stephens, that the inscription was in the Irish language, was really written by the former. I well remember that he told me that he had no hesitation in saying that the runes were not Norse, but Anglo-Saxon, or German, while the language was neither Teutonic nor Scandinavian, but he certainly was far from asserting that it was Irish. I afterwards showed Mr. Kemble’s reading of the runes to Mr. Eugene O’Curry, and I shall presently state what he said respecting it. The first point, however, is to get a correct reading of the runes.

“On reference to the plate it will be seen that the inscription consists of sixty-two characters, not reckoning as such some strokes at the left hand corner at the top, and the right hand corner at the bottom, which in the first case resemble a reversed V and three commas, and in the second a reversed V and a C; neither Mr. Kemble nor Mr. Stephens consider these to be characters, nor are they any recognised runes.

“It will be seen that the inscription is divided into four groups by the recurrence in the middle of each side of the rune ‘hagl’ (H) in the Norse alphabet; ‘ior’ (10), in the Anglo-Saxon. Two of these groups are repetitions of the other two—in other words, the inscription is given twice; and as it is engraved with great distinctness, and very well preserved, the power of supposing errors on the part of the engraver ought to be exercised (if at all) most guardedly.

"For the convenience of reference I shall suppose the runes to be numbered in the engraving from 1 to 31, beginning with the letter last but one before the 'hagl,' which occurs in the middle of the left hand side, and give the reading which Mr. Stephens would adopt, Mr. Kemble's reading, and that given in Ballhorn's 'Alphabete' as the reading of Anglo-Saxon runes.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Stephens' reading.

SIGHORÆLI I N M U N G P Æ G Æ L I A U R I T N E T H I I

Ballhorn's reading.

SIIOHEOKEL I I N M K ... Æ L EO IO Æ L I EA K R I T N E T H I I

Kemble's reading.

SIGHEOKEL I I N M K F Æ L EO G Æ L I EA K R I T N E T H I I

"Mr. Stephens has not given his reading of the runes letter by letter; but on page 270 he gives his reading of the whole inscription—

SIGHOR ÆLII IN MUNGPÆLYO GÆLIA URIT NETHII.

Now, it will at once be seen that here are not 31, but 34 letters, and that there no runes corresponding to the letters LYO at the end of the word Mungypælyo. Mr. Stephens has simply assumed their existence.

"In six instances his readings differ from Kemble's, viz., those of the 6th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 23rd runes; of these the 6th, 13th, and 23rd, are the same rune which Kemble reads, as it is usually read, K. Stephens reads it once R, and twice U, though there is no perceptible difference in the form. The 14th he reads N; it is a form which I cannot find in any alphabet to which I have access. Kemble reads it F, as it very nearly corresponds with the Anglo-Saxon 'feoh' reversed. N twice occurs in a well-known form (Nos. 11 and 27) which adds to the improbability that No. 14 should be so read. No. 16 is the well-known form of L in all the Runic alphabets; and it is hard to guess why Mr. Stephens should read it as P.

"It therefore seems to me that Mr. Stephens' reading is of little value; nor, I must confess, do either the words into which he divides it, or the translation which he gives of them, recommend it to me; but this branch of the subject I leave in the hands of Anglo-Saxon scholars—my object being to remove mistaken readings out of the way, and to ask the attention of Irish scholars to the interpretation of the inscription.

"It may be well to remark, that Mr. Kemble was disposed to think that the four 'hagls' were to be considered as ornaments, and not as letters, and that the inscription probably began immediately after one of these; he also suggested that the rune No. 3 might be read H or K; Nos. 6 and 23, C; or, if supposed to be a blunder for No. 24, U or Y; No. 7, O; No. 12, D; Nos. 10 and 11, possibly as No. 28, E; (the connecting strokes being supposed to have been omitted, Nos. 8 and 20, N); as a Norse rune, No. 22 possibly as T, Z, or H. These, as he said, are 'all the possibilities, and some almost impossibilities.'

"Being myself ignorant of Irish, I will not venture upon any conjec-

tures ; but I will merely mention, that Mr. O'Curry, on looking over Mr. Kemble's readings, which (the two 'hagls' being omitted) would run—

HEOKÆLIIN MKFÆLEO ÆLIEAKRITNETHIISI

C	N	T C
U		Z U
Y		H Y

remarked that the latter part, KRITNETH IISI, seemed to approach very closely to Irish words meaning 'made this,' but that he could not make out to his satisfaction any Irish proper names in the first part of the inscription.

"The material of which the plates of the casket are composed is neither ivory nor the tusk of the narwhal, but bone of a somewhat coarse and open structure, probably the bone of some cetaceous animal.

"Bone of the same character is the material of the very remarkable casket with runic inscriptions which Mr. A. W. Franks, Dir. Soc. Ant., exhibited and described at the Carlisle Meeting of the Archæological Institute, and of a crozier head preserved at Goodrich Court.

"The first is certainly of Anglo-Saxon, probably Northumbrian origin. The style of ornament of the second would seem to indicate an Irish origin, but it is without inscriptions.

"The ornamentation of this casket is, as will be seen in the very accurate engravings which accompany Mr. Stephens' paper, chiefly made up of interlacing animals; but one division is filled with ornaments of that type which seems to be peculiarly Celtic, viz., 'spirals, the eye of which expands into a triple whorl' (Digby Wyatt's 'Art of Illuminating,' p. 98). In MSS. of the 7th century this Celtic style is found to the almost, if not entire, exclusion of the interlacing style; in those of the 9th, as 'The Book of Armagh,' the latter style prevails over the former. It would, therefore, seem probable that this casket dates from the 9th, 10th, or possibly 11th century.

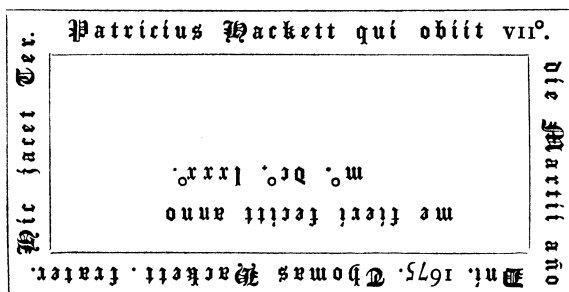
"The style of the interlacing ornament is, I think, not precisely Irish, at least it differs somewhat from the Irish style of the 12th century, but this may perhaps be due to its earlier date."

Mr. Michael Mullally, Ballycullen Mullinahone, sent the following monumental inscriptions, contributed by Mr. James Brennan, with his observations thereon. Mr. Brennan has faithfully copied the inscriptions, not correcting any rudeness in the Latin diction of the originals :—

Hic jacet Robertus	Nale quiescens qui fuit Superior Ffiderdiae			et Johanna Obier
	Hic Robert' obiit anno Domini M. ccc. lxx.			
	mort' ipsor' anno Domini m. cccc. llii			
	nec eis . qui m. fieri fecerut ante			

"In clearing the ground at the east end of the church in Fethard, when laying the foundation of the new vault for the late Colonel Palliser, the workmen found this tomb under the surface, and, having raised it, they cleared and cleansed it; the inscription then became legible. We see by the tenor of the inscription that this Robert Nale was married to Johanna Everard, and was Sovereign of Fethard. His being connected with the noble family of the Everards, and having been invested with the high office of sovereign of Fethard, are incontestible proofs of his high rank and respectability. There is likewise an old tomb in the church-yard of Callan containing the remains of James Neale, who was Alderman and Sovereign of that town, though somewhat later than this date. Therefore, though the family of the O'Neills was cradled and had signalized themselves in Ulster, the Neals of this country had been men of high rank and distinguished merit.

"There are still several respectable families of this name spread through this country. It is traditionally recorded that Ballyneal Castle, near Carrick-on-Suir, was the residence and property of the O'Neills, and was so called from them, and they inherited all the lands in that district; and some of those families take pride in still retaining Ballyneal church-yard as their ancestral burial ground.



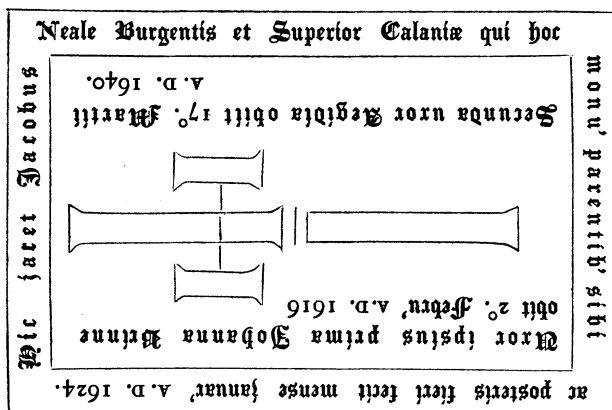
"This tomb contains the mortal remains of some of the Hacket family. They resided at Gammonstown, now Lakefield, near Fethard; all that country, with Markethill, Everard's Grange, Brookhill, &c., belonged to them; but these properties, becoming incumbered, were sold in the Landed Estates' Court. The last of the family was a shopkeeper in Moore-street, where he died in 1836, and was buried in the chapel-yard.

INOBED PBDCM qui EK QDE.

Quarto Julii 1713.

Hic jacet exiguo magnus sub marmore Heros
 Qui forti fragiles pectore spreuit opes
 illius occulti cineres conduntur in urna
 Pauperibus mors est exteriore magis
 Sed dignus majore loco circoque minore
 Posthabito, Cæli scandis ad astra solus
 Requiescat in pace.

"This tomb lies in the church-yard of Fethard; it is beautifully polished, and of exquisite workmanship. I could not discover the names of those interred under it, nor does the inscription throw any light on the matter; the epitaph is written in pure elegiac verse, but you see the Latin diction is rude and unclassical; it is supposed to belong to the old family of the Longs, who formerly lived at Grove, near Fethard.



"This tomb lies in the church-yard of Callan, and under it lies James Neale, who was Alderman and Sovereign of Callan; and from the identity of name, and the similarity of office with which each was invested, I judge that he is of the same genealogical line and pedigree as Robert Nale mentioned in No. 1."

The following communication was received from Mr. Hodder Westropp:—

"I send a few words in reply to the remarks of the Rev. Mr. Barnwell on my theory of the round towers, in regard to their analogy with the *fanau*x, or 'lanternes de morts.' His first objection is, 'the difference between the dimensions of the two kinds of monuments.' The difference in dimensions does not, I think, tend to disprove their identity of purpose, nor to destroy the analogy between the two monuments. The difference in size between a clock and a watch does not disprove their identity of purpose; besides, the difference in dimension is not so great as Mr. Barnwell would lead one to suppose; for, according to M. Chasteigner, some of the *fanau*x are over 60 feet high (20 metres). In a short article in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for November, I have endeavoured to prove the Byzantine origin of the Irish or horse shoe-shaped fibula. The original Byzantine pattern or germ is small, but the development of this same pattern in the Irish type is very large. The principle, however, of their construction, shape, and purpose, are identical.¹ In the same manner the

¹ I have, however, lately discovered some Irish fibulæ, which are almost iden-

tical in size and shape to those found at Naples.

Irish round tower may be considered as a larger development, peculiar to Ireland, of the fanal, and consequently built for the same purpose. In the next place, he says, 'the fanaux were incapable of being inhabited, and were not capable of being used for defensive purposes.' If he means that the Irish towers were used for these purposes, there is no evidence that they were so. The 'cloitheachs' mentioned in Irish annals as places of refuge, and used for defensive purposes, were evidently, like the 'duirtheachs,' of wood, and consequently were frequently burned. They had no connexion with the round towers, which are of excellent masonry, and could not be easily burned. Again, he remarks, 'The fanaux are almost invariably provided with altar slabs.' This is incorrect; their being provided with altars is the exception, not the rule. The fanaux of Parigne, l'Eveque, Ciron, Colfrouin, Fenioux, Prenzac, Felletin, Estries, Montaigu, Cullent, Evrault, are not provided with altars. To some of these there is a slight projection near the door; but M. Viollet le Duc remarks that this is for the purpose of resting a ladder. He next doubts their antiquity: 'No existing fanal,' he says, 'is older than the thirteenth century.' M. Lecointre considers them to be of very high antiquity, and to date from the earliest periods of Christianity. De Caumont assigns the end of the eleventh century as the date of the earliest known; M. Viollet le Duc is convinced of their high antiquity, as one is mentioned at the period of the battle between Clovis and Alaric (sixth century) near Poitiers. M. Chasteigner is of opinion that they date from the eleventh to the fourteenth, but particularly in the twelfth century. His next objection is, the fanaux are of different shapes; 'they are as often square as round.' They are square, octagonal, hexagonal, but for the greater part round. Almost all the Irish towers are round (there is one with an hexagonal base at Kineith). This, however, may chiefly arise from constructive necessity. As the reviewer in 'The Gentleman's Magazine' has shown, the Irish in the selection of a round form for their towers must have been considerably influenced by the materials. The difficulty in squaring stones for quoins, from want of necessary tools and implements, in that early period, must have compelled them to adopt the round form alone for their towers. A further analogy between these monuments is in the number of the windows. Some of the fanaux have eight windows; the greater number four, facing the cardinal points; some only one, as in the fanal at Colfrouin: some of the Irish towers have eight windows; the greater number, four facing the cardinal points; the smaller tower at Clonmacnoise has only one window. Further, Mr. Barnwell starts a new theory, 'that the French fanaux are much more likely to have been traditional copies of the Irish prototype, than the reverse.' This is indeed going down the stream to seek the source. I do not think there is any need of bringing forward any evidence to prove that all knowledge of the Christian religion, all knowledge of Christian practices, doctrines, and customs in Ireland, must have been derived from the Continent. We also know that many of the Irish saints were foreigners, and of course importers of foreign customs. Lastly, he says, 'neither Mr. Westropp, nor the reviewer in 'The Gentleman's Magazine,' can adduce any instance of a round tower in Ireland having been built over a sepulchral chapel.'

"Mr. Barnwell seems to have totally forgotten St. Kevin's kitchen.

It is an important instance of a tower, which was evidently for a fanal, built over a sepulchral chapel. Further, there are instances of towers built on sepulchral vaults. The towers at Oughterard and Londonderry are both built on sepulchral vaults. They are thus described by Miss Beaufort:—‘Some towers stand upon a sort of crypt or vaulted excavation; at Oughterard, county of Kildare, is one so supported; and at Londonderry the tower is placed upon an excavated mound, vaulted and lined with stone.’ This last tower was thirty-five feet high, and is therefore an instance of an Irish tower of about the average height of the fanau. To further confirm my view, I may here quote the high authority of Mr. Ferguson, in a letter to myself:—

“I have read with attention your paper on the round towers, and feel convinced that you have hit on a true analogy, and one that throws more light on the subject than any that has yet been suggested.”

“With regard to the crosses Mr. Barnwell remarks, ‘the crosses he alludes to are those mentioned by de Caumont, and more usually known as Calvaries.’ Here he is entirely mistaken. Calvaries are crosses by the road side, or at the meetings of roads. The crosses mentioned by de Caumont are not Calvaries; they are crosses of cemeteries (the article in de Caumont is so headed, and there is no mention of Calvaries); and are to be found in cemeteries alone—a very important analogy to Irish crosses, which are always found in cemeteries alone.”

The Rev. John O’Hanlon sent the following, in continuation of his former Papers on the same subject:—

“In the Catalogue of the Ordnance Survey MSS., the following illustrative materials for the counties of Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, and Cavan, are found: 1. TYRONE.—I. Names and Descriptions from Down Survey.—(See Ulster, vol. ii.¹) II. Extracts.²—(See page 33.)⁵ III. Name Books, 57. IV. Name Sheets, 44. V. Parish and Barony Names, included in Name Sheets. VI. Memorandums, one volume. VII. County Index to Names on Ordnance Maps. VIII. List of Local Names from Inquisitions, 4. IX. Memoir Papers. (See detailed list annexed.) X. Sketches of Antiquities, 7.³ 2. FERMANAGH.—I. Names from Down Survey. (See Ulster, vol. ii.) II. Extracts, one volume.⁴ (See also page 33.⁵ Rough Index of Places to Irish part of do. not arranged). III. Letters, one volume.¹ IV. Name Books, 54. V. Name Sheets, 23. VI.

¹ Already noticed in the paper, under county Down Ordnance Survey MSS., Jan. 1862.

² At present, supposed to be preserved in the Royal Irish Academy. There are no antiquarian or descriptive topographical letters, in connexion with this county, which was one of the earliest surveyed by the Ordnance Survey staff.

³ Now preserved in the Royal Irish Academy.

⁴ Now preserved in the Royal Irish Academy.

⁵ This refers to a MS. book of extracts from the British Museum, Lambeth, Oxford, and Bodleian Libraries, now preserved in the Royal Irish Academy. It contains matter referring to Tyrone and Fermanagh; also, to a large folio MS. written by O’Donovan and O’Reilly, in 1830. This latter is preserved in the Ordnance Survey Office. It has also matter relating to Tyrone and Fermanagh. The contents of both those MSS. have been already described in a preceding volume of this ‘Journal.’

Parish and Barony Names, one sheet in vol. A. VII. Memorandums, one volume. VIII. Memoir Papers. (See detailed list annexed.) IX. County Index to Names on Maps, one volume. X. Sketches of Antiquities, 2.² 3. MONAGHAN.—I. Names from Down Survey. (See Ulster, vol. ii.) II. Extracts, bound up with letters. (See also page 33.) III. Letters, one volume, including Armagh. IV. Name Books, 50. V. Parish and Barony Names, one sheet, in vol. A. VI. Memorandums, one volume. VII. Index to Names on Ordnance Maps, one volume. VIII. Memoir Papers. (See detailed list annexed.) IX. Name Sheets, 22. 4. CAVAN.—I. Names from Down Survey. (See Ulster, vol. i.) II. Extracts, one volume, including those for Leitrim.³ III. Commonwealth Survey, by baronies, parishes, and townlands, giving the area of each townland separately in poles, $\frac{1}{2}$ poles, and $\frac{1}{4}$ poles. (In Common Place Book.⁴) IV. Letters, one volume (with Leitrim.⁵) V. Name Books, 63. VI. Barony and Parish Names, one volume. VII. County Index to Maps, one volume. VIII. Registry of voters, and other county papers, 17. IX. Memoir Papers. (See detailed list annexed.) X. Memorandums, one volume.

“I. TYRONE.—I. *Names and Descriptions from Down Survey*. The reader is referred to the general description already given, when treating on the county of Down Ordnance Survey MSS., Ulster, vol. ii.

“II. *Extracts*.—After a careful search for these Extracts in the Royal Irish Academy, I cannot find any separate volume in which they are contained. It is probable, however, these Extracts may be bound up with the materials for illustrating other counties.

“III. *Name Books*.—They number 58 in the parcel, although catalogued 57. The reason of this is, because a Londonderry Name Book in part is connected with a Tyrone Name Book; and this happens to be included in the Tyrone collection. These books are uniform with what have been already described.

“IV. *Name Sheets*. V. *Parish and Barony Names*.—These number 44 in the catalogue, but on counting them I only find 41; it is, however, probable, there are two sheets included under one cover, in a few instances. The general description given, when treating on the county of Down MSS., will apply to these large folio sheets. As already stated by the catalogue, the *Parish and Barony Names* are included in the Name Sheets.

“VI. *Memorandums*.—This is a medium-sized 4to. volume of 371 numbered pages, many of which are blank. It has an index of four double-columned pages prefixed. It resembles volumes under the same heading already frequently described.

“VII. *County Index to Names on Ordnance Maps*.—A folio volume of fifty-four thick leaves, comprising townland, barony and parish names, with their respective superficial areas.

“VIII. *List of Local Names from Inquisitions*.—These four stitched thin folio books comprise alphabetical lists of townland names, taken from the Ulster Inquisitions. The list relating to the barony of Omagh contains only four double-columned pages. The list referring to the barony

¹ Now preserved in the Royal Irish Academy.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

of Strabane contains twenty pages, do. The list relating to the barony of Clogher comprises six double-columned pages, and one whole column on another page. The list for the barony of Dungannon contains twenty-nine double-columned pages. The dates of the Inquisitions are placed in connexion with the several denominations, on separate slips of paper pasted on each leaf; and all are, of course, extracted from the printed Inquisitions of Ulster.

“IX. *Memoir Papers*.—On referring to the detailed list annexed, I find the following parishes named, as having separate Memoir Papers, viz.: Aghaloo, Aghalurcher, Ardstraw, Artrea, Badony Upper, Ballyclog, Clogher, Clonoe, Desertcreat, Donacavey, Donaghedy, Donagherry, Drumglass, Kildress, Killeeshil, Killyman, Kilskeery, Lissan, Longfield (West), Pomeroy, Tamlaght O’Crilly, Termonamongan, Tullyniskin, Urney and Ardstraw (skirts of). These are all noticed, as having been received from Captain Leach, R. E., Oct. 1851. They are preserved in press 7 of the waiting room. For other materials in reference to Tyrone, the reader is referred to this “Journal,” vol. iv., the *note* (2) p. 244, under the description of county Antrim Records.

“X. *Sketches of Antiquities*.—I find the following sketches referring to Tyrone, viz.:—1. Ardstraw parish—Baron’s Court Castle, an ink sketch. 2. Clonfeacle parish, Benburb Castle, a most beautiful ink sketch. 3. Desertcreat parish, Loughery Demesne, ‘Giant’s Grave,’ a pencil sketch. 4. A different drawing of the ‘Giant’s Grave,’ pencil sketch. 5. A ground plan of the ‘Giant’s Grave,’ ink sketch. 6. A summer house, in which Dean Swift is said to have written a number of his works, in the demesne of John Lindesay, Esq., Loughery, pencil sketch. 7. Ground plan and section of the Ulster Fort, townland of Ballymulley, parish of Desertcreat, ink sketch. 8. Plan and section of ‘the Black Fort,’ townland of Muntober, parish of Kildress, ink sketch. 9. Remains of Kildress Bridge, Kildress parish, pencil sketch. 10. Strabane Glen, Leckpatrick parish, pencil sketch. 11. Carrick a Ness, from above the falls, West Longfield parish, pencil sketch. 12. Standing Stone called Clough-cor, parish of Pomeroy, townland of Lisnagleer, ink sketch. 13. In one sheet, the shields and crests of the families of Irwin, Templeton, Byrne, Baillie, Dawson, Byrne and O’Hagen—the shields only of Wilson, Lecky, and M^cLaughlin, as depicted on different tablets in churches or grave-yards, ink sketches. 14. In one sheet, shields and crests of the families of Morrison, Swan, Boyd, Young and Kennedy; besides these, a faintly traced device of the M^cNeish or M^cNeece family; all in Tullyniskin, or Benburb churches, ink sketch. Most of these sketches appear to have been executed by George V. Du Noyer; they are elegantly, and, as may be presumed from his usual habit, correctly executed.

“2. FERMANAGH.—I. *Names from Down Survey*. The reader is referred to a description of contents in Ulster, vol. ii., where matter relating to Fermanagh will be found. See this “Journal,” p. 15, and *note* (2), where the subject occurs when treating on materials for illustration of the county Down.

¹ These sketches are now preserved in a large oblong and well bound book, kept in the MS. department of the Royal Irish Academy.

"II. *Extracts*.—There are fifty-one loose folio leaves of rough Index of Places to Irish part of Fermanagh. They are tied under blue wrapping paper, and preserved in the Ordnance Survey Office. On an average, each leaf contains sixteen names of places, for the most part in English, although on a few leaves, the corresponding Irish denominations are postfixed, and in the Irish character. It is all in Anthony O'Curry's¹ handwriting.² The MS. extracts *proper* are contained in one medium-sized 4to volume of 257 numbered pages. The matter is selected from the 'Annals of the Four Masters;' Archdall; Colgan; Inquisitions in the time of James I., Charles I. and II.; a particular Survey of the county of Fermanagh, called Maguire's Country, in the time of James I.; Dispensation from the Pope for the marriage of Roger Maguire, Lord Enniskillen; 'Stuart's Memoir of the City of Armagh.' An Index Nominum et Locorum of thirteen pages precedes these extracts.

"III. *Letters*.—They are contained in one medium-sized 4to volume. The following are the letters, comprising 137 numbered pages, illustrating the antiquities of Fermanagh. The dates of writing:—Enniskillen, Oct. 10th, 1834, Friday evening; Enniskillen, Oct. 12th; Oct. 15th; Oct. 16th; Oct. 17th, Friday; Oct. 20th, Monday; Oct. 21st, Tuesday—all the foregoing written at Enniskillen, by John O'Donovan. The next in order, dated Derrygonnelly, Oct. 22nd, Oct. 25th. The next in order, Castle-Caldwell, Oct. 30th; Kesh, county of Fermanagh (a copy of Mr. O'Donovan's letter in the elegant handwriting of Myles J. O'Reilly)³, Oct. 31st—it is signed John O'Donovan; a letter from Myles John O'Reilly, Heath House, to John O'Donovan, dated 9th Nov., 1834; Kesh, Oct. 31st; Enniskillen, Nov. 4th, Nov. 6th, Nov. 8th, Nov. 10th (no local address); Belturbet, Nov. 12th; Enniskillen, Nov. 15th; Tempo, Nov. 17th, Monday; Nov. 18th; Newtown-Butler, Friday, Nov. 19th; Saturday, Nov. 20th; Maguire's Bridge, Nov. 20th, Saturday; Enniskillen, Nov. 24th; Nov. 24th (this latter has appended, Monday night, 11 o'clock); Dec. 24th, 1834 (no local address); Feb. 27th, 1835 (no local address); March 16th, March 26th; April 17th, and another note, undated (no local address). A letter on Devenish ruins, written by a gentleman, named Loftus, as appears to me, with a very rough trace of the round tower, and admeasurements, with a coloured trace of the county of Fermanagh, close this MS. volume.⁴ It is preceded by an index of 20 methodically compiled pages.

"IV. *Name Books*.—These number 54, similar in size and contents to those already described.

"V. *Name Sheets*.—On counting these in the parcel we only find 22, although 23 are numbered on the catalogue. In matter and contents, they resemble others already described, under this heading.

"VI. *Parish and Barony Names*.—There is only one sheet in volume A, which has been already described, when treating of the Louth and

¹ This gentleman is brother to the late eminent Professor, Eugene O'Curry, and at present one of the secretaries to the Chamber of Commerce, Dublin.

² The foregoing Index is kept in the Ordnance Survey Office.

³ Heath House, near Maryborough, Queen's County.

⁴ With the exception of two letters, all the rest are from the pen of Mr. O'Donovan, and contain some humorous incidents of his biography.

Armagh Ordnance Survey Records. It is signed at the end, John O'Donovan, and contains a settlement of the proper orthography for each place named therein, by that great Irish scholar.

"VII. *Memorandums*.—This is a medium-sized 4to volume of 418 numbered pages, containing many fragmentary pieces. Several observations are in the late John O'Donovan's handwriting.

"VIII. *Memoir Papers*.—It is only necessary to refer to the account given of miscellaneous matters, in note (2), pp. 241 to 244, in the Fourth vol. of this 'Journal.' Whatever relates to illustrations of Fermanagh county will be found therein noticed. There are two printed lists of county voters tied up with this parcel.

"IX. *Index to Names on Maps*.—A folio volume of 61 thick leaves, containing townland, barony and parish names, with their respective superficial admeasurements. It resembles all the other volumes of this denomination, in plan and arrangement.

"X. *Sketches of Antiquities*.—There are no sketches of Monaghan bound up, in the series of drawings preserved in the Royal Irish Academy. Unless the two sketches mentioned in the catalogue, as belonging to this county, be found mixed amongst the Memoir Papers, it is not easy to discover where they can be placed. It is hardly possible, that the rough sketch and map trace, already mentioned amongst the letters, can be the sketches alluded to in this catalogue.

"3. MONAGHAN.—I. *Names from Down Survey*. In the Ulster vol. ii., the usual description of matter relating to the county of Monaghan will be found. It is only necessary to consult a paper on the county of Down, in vol. iv., p. 16, of this 'Journal,' where mention of Monaghan occurs.

"II. *Extracts, bound up with Letters*. III. *Letters, one vol., including Armagh*. The catalogue refers us to page 33, where we find notice of matter relating to this county in *Extracts from the British Museum, Lambeth, Oxford, and Bodleian Libraries*, a MS. already described in detail. The reader will also discover, amongst the Memoir Papers received from Captain Leach, R. E., Oct. 1851, accounts of the following parishes in this county, viz. :—Clontibret, Donagh, Errigal Keerogue, Errigal Trough, Killanny, Kilmore, Magheracloon, Monaghan county (diagrams of), Monaghan parish, Tedavnet, Tehallan. Again it will be necessary to refer the reader to the note (2), p. 244, vol. iv. of this 'Journal,' where an account of additional Memoir Papers will be found.¹ The extracts and letters are at present bound together in one volume, and are kept in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. They have been already alluded to in detail, at pp. 311, 312, vol. iv. of this 'Journal' to which number the reader is referred.

"IV. *Name Books*.—In number 50. Similar in size and contents to those already described.

"V. *Parish and Barony Names*.—They are all contained in one wide folded sheet, inserted in Vol. A, which has been already noticed under our account of Louth and Armagh Ordnance Survey Records. J. O'Do-

¹ All the foregoing papers are preserved in the Ordnance Survey Office,

Phoenix Park, in presses within the Library.

novan's name is affixed to the orthographies, designed for engraving on the maps.

"VI. *Memorandums*.—This is a thin 4to volume of 240 numbered pages. It contains letters, notes and map tracings.

"VII. *Index to Names on Ordnance Maps*.—A folio volume of 48 thick leaves. It contains townland, barony and parish names, with their superficial admeasurements. In size and arrangement it is similar to other MSS. in the same series.

"VIII. *Memoir Papers*.—I find 22 different *cahiers* of Memoir Papers for this county. They contain, for the most part, statistical matter, arranged under the heading of its different parishes. There are also many rough traces of objects, with occasional antiquarian notes. I have already indicated the pages of this 'Journal,' where the names of these several parishes are given. The Memoir Papers are similar in size, shape and contents, to those noticed, when treating on the county of Down Records.

"IX. *Name Sheets*.—These number 22 very large sized folio *cahiers*. They resemble those already described under the same denominations, and are all stitched under blue paper covers.

"There are no separate Sketches of Antiquities, to illustrate the natural and artificial features of this county.

"4. CAVAN.—I. *Names from Down Survey*.—Reference to the Ulster vol. i. will give the MS. materials, under this heading. The reader is again referred to this 'Journal,' page 15, for January, 1862, where allusion occurs in relation to it, when treating on the county of Down Ordnance Survey Records.

"II. *Extracts*.—The matter collected to illustrate this county is found in a medium-sized 4to MS. volume of 365 pages, lettered on the back, *Breifny Extracts*. Whatever relates to this ancient territory appears to have been taken almost solely from Colgan and 'Annals of the Four Masters.' There is one short extract from Shane O'Dugan's 'Topographical Poem.' No index is affixed to this volume; but we are notified, on its title page, that information contained therein, relative to the Antiquities of the counties of Cavan and Leitrim, (Breifny), was collected during the progress of the Ordnance Survey, in 1836.

"III. *Commonwealth Survey by Baronies, Parishes and Townlands*.—This is a 4to tract of 67 closely written pages. The townlands in the several baronies and parishes are marked off in poles, half-poles, and quarter-poles, with the value of the lands and proprietors' names given. There is a note of Mr. Fowler, of the Record Office, prefixed, and dated July 16th, '35. This gentleman is of opinion, that this document was copied from a 'book made about the time of the Act of Settlement.' He also refers to a letter of Mr. Hardinge, of the Record Office, Custom House Buildings, Dublin, the same date, for a confirmation of his opinion. 'The original Book,' says Mr. Hardinge, 'if an original one, as I suspect, may have been used by the Commissioners for carrying the Acts of Settlement and Explanation into effect in 1665, for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of lands in the possession of adventurers and soldiers, and guiding the retrenchments by said Acts,' &c. This MS. was copied at the Ordnance Survey Office, Dublin, in July, 1835, by William Mooney, Civil Assistant. It formed a portion of one of the *Common Place Books*, already

described in note (2), under the MS. materials for the county of Louth, contained in the No. of this 'Journal,' for July, 1858.

"IV. *Letters*.—One volume, bound up with Leitrim Letters. These contain information, relative to antiquities of the counties of Cavan and Leitrim, the district anciently known as Breifny. This information was collected, during the progress of the Ordnance Survey, in 1836. An Index, of 71 closely written and correctly arranged pages, precedes this volume of Letters, which has many Extracts bound up with it, to illustrate these Letters. A note of M. J. O'Reilly, dated August 16th, 1836, precedes. This MS. contains 371 pages in 4to. The following are places and dates for this series of Letters, viz.:—Cavan, May 11th; Belturbet, May 14th, Saturday; Cavan, May 19th; May 19th (Thursday); May 21st, May 22nd, (Sunday); another letter, no date or place given; Virginia, May 25th; Ballyjamesduff, May 25th; Cavan, May 27th; Cavan, May 28th, 30th; Killyshandra, June 1st, 3rd; Killycolly, or Bailieborough, June 5th, 6th, 8th, 8th, 9th, 9th; Mohill, June 10th, 13th, 14th, 18th, 22nd. All the foregoing letters were written by John O'Donovan. Next follows a letter, written by Dr. Todd, of Trinity College, Dublin, dated June 23rd, or 24th—for it has both dates—1836. Next come Mr. O'Donovan's letters in the following order:—Mohill, June 24th, 26th, (Sunday); 27th (Monday); July 1st. All the foregoing are written by Mr. O'Donovan. Next follow several pages, apparently in Mr. O'Connor's handwriting, with some notes of Mr. O'Donovan interspersed. A letter of Mr. O'Donovan, dated 21, Great Charles-street, Sept. 9th. Amongst those letters, we discover maps on tracing paper; some observations of Myles J. O'Reilly, with the extracts, chiefly from Colgan, Lanigan, 'Annals of the Four Masters,' Giraldus Cambrensis, M^cFirbis's pedigrees, &c.

"V. *Name Books*.—They number 63, and in all respects are similar to those, already so frequently mentioned.

"VI. *Barony and Parish Names*.—Except in size, this MS. is very similar in arrangement to the Name Books. In fact it is a Name Book, with additional portions of paper pasted on, to lengthen the leaves into a quarto form. It is stitched under a thick cover in boards. A list of authorities for baronies and parishes will be found, folded in a large sheet, at the end of this MS. It forms, of course, a very thin volume.

"VII. *County Index to Maps*.—A large folio volume of 73 thick leaves. It contains townland, barony and parish names, with their respective superficial admeasurements. In plan and arrangement, it resembles all the other volumes, belonging to the same series. These volumes bear evidence of having been often used; but all the leaves are in a good state of preservation, although somewhat soiled.

"VIII. *Registry of Voters, and other County Papers*.—These are in number 17, and are tied together in a separate parcel. They are all printed; and from their denomination, the nature of contents, and exact value for purposes of reference, can be easily ascertained.

"IX. *Memoir Papers*.—There are only 5 Memoir Papers for parishes of this county, mentioned in note (2), p. 243, vol. iv. of this 'Journal.' They are stitched under strong brown wrappers, and resemble other materials thus designated.

"X. *Memorandums*.—A medium-sized 4to volume of 330 numbered pages, with an index of 5 pages prefixed. It contains notes, scraps and traces inserted.

"There are no special artistic sketches, to illustrate the scenery or antiquities of this county.

"The present contribution, to the 'Journal of the Kilkenny and South East of Ireland Archæological Society,' closes the list of materials in MS., which are necessary for the statistical, scenic and antiquarian description of Ulster, as preserved, either in the Ordnance Survey Office, or in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy."

Mr. Prim brought under the notice of the meeting the fact of his having been informed that, during last autumn, a portion of the old building which had formed the fortified residence, or mansion house, of the old feudal proprietors of Kells, county of Kilkenny, and which one of them in a charter to the burgesses of that town had designated "his Castle," had been demolished, for the purpose of using the materials for repairing the roads. It was a very interesting structure, as, so far as he was aware, it was the only specimen of that class of building in Ireland; but many baronial residences of the same kind existed in England and Wales. The people of the locality were not aware of the object or history of the structure, and hence probably their carelessness as to its preservation; but he was sure Mr. Thomas Belcher, on whose land it was situated, had not been a consenting party to this act. At the time of erecting the chapel of Kells, a portion of the old building had been removed to make room for it; but still comparatively little injury had been done till the demolition of some twenty feet of the wall, reported to him as having taken place last autumn.

It was resolved that the Secretaries should communicate with Mr. Belcher, and request him to interfere for the prevention of any further injury to the ancient structure referred to.

The following Papers were contributed :—

NOTES ON SOME PECULIARITIES IN ANCIENT AND MEDIAEVAL IRISH ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE.

BY GEORGE VICTOR DU NOYER, M. R. I. A.

WHEN Christianity was promulgated in Ireland, in the fifth century, its immediate professors erected, here and there over the country, a very remarkable class of buildings called Oratories; and